

all National and State Food Laws", were false and misleading; (b) and in that its package and label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein, in that the statement on the carton, to wit, "alcohol 85%", and the statement on the bottle label, to wit, "alcohol 86%", were incorrect.

On December 5, 1935, pleas of nolo contendere having been entered, the defendant corporation was fined \$50, costs were awarded against it, and each of the individual defendants was fined \$25.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25392. Adulteration and misbranding of fluidextract of belladonna leaves U. S. P. U. S. v. Allaire, Woodward & Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$250, and costs awarded against defendant. (F. & D. no. 35941. I. S. nos. 28209-B, 35152-B.)

This article was inferior to its professed standard and its label bore an erroneous statement.

On September 24, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Allaire, Woodward & Co., a corporation, Peoria, Ill., alleging shipment in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about April 15 and 17, 1935, from Peoria, Ill., to Indianapolis, Ind., and St. Louis, Mo., respectively, of quantities of fluidextract of belladonna leaves U. S. P., which were adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Fluid Extract Bella Donna Leaves U. S. P. Alcohol 58 to 63% * * * Allaire, Woodward & Co. Pharmaceutical Chemists and Drug Millers Peoria, Illinois."

Analysis showed that the alkaloid contents of the article materially exceeded the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

The article was alleged to be adulterated (a) in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down therein, in that the article yielded more than 0.33 gram of the total alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 cubic centimeters, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the container thereof; and (b) in that the professed standard of the article was that of fluidextract of belladonna leaves as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia and that said article fell below such standard in that it yielded more than 0.33 gram of the total alkaloids of belladonna leaves per 100 cubic centimeters.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement borne on the label, to wit, "Fluid Extract Belladonna Leaves U. S. P.", was false and misleading, in that it was not of pharmacopeial standard.

On December 16, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered, a fine of \$250 was imposed, and costs were awarded against the defendant.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25393. Adulteration and misbranding of Watkins Veterinary Balm. U. S. v. J. R. Watkins Co., a corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$135. (F. & D. no. 35949. Sample nos. 1543-B, 12122-B, 53412-A.)

Unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for this article.

On January 28, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the J. R. Watkins Co., a corporation, Winona, Minn., alleging shipment by it in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, in the period from April 10, 1934, to January 4, 1935, from Winona, Minn., to Oakland, Calif., of quantities of Watkins Veterinary Balm which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part (Can) "J. R. Watkins * * * Veterinary Balm * * * Is a soothing Germicidal Salve * * * It contains a powerful antiseptic * * * The J. R. Watkins Company Winona, Minn., U. S. A."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of petrolatum containing a small amount of methyl salicylate; and that the article was not germicidal and antiseptic when used as directed, and did not contain a powerful antiseptic more effective in killing than carbolic acid (phenol).

Adulteration of the article was charged under the allegation that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that said article was not germicidal and was not antiseptic when used as directed.